

Successful, I am, with great respect and esteem, your
friend and fellow-citizen.

WALKER HAMPTON.
COLUMBIA, August 7, 1867.
To Messrs. D. W. Ray, W. H. Talley, J. P. Thomas
E. M. Law, and others.

Important Decision by Judge Fowle.
We learn from the Register that Judge Fowle decided, at the late term of Martin Superior Court, that colored men, having the qualifications prescribed by statute, are eligible, under the existing laws of the State, to sit on juries, now that slavery is abolished. The following is an abstract of

At Martin Superior Court, before his Honor Judge Fowle, as the grand jury

Were about to be drawn, Henry A. Gilliam, Esq., acting for the Attorney General, challenged the array, on the ground that the jury had not been drawn by the County Court, at its regular term, as required by law.

The challenge was allowed by the Court, the venire discharged, and the Sheriff directed to proceed forthwith under section 27th, chapter 31st, Revised Code, to obtain a jury. Whereupon the Sheriff, the Clerk

of the Peace, who had been selected to assist in drawing the jury, requested the Court to instruct the jury that the

His Honor charged them, that in order to constitute a proper jury according to our laws, it is necessary, first, that the jurors should be men of ordinary intelligence; second, of good character; third, freeholders.

That from colonial times until 1865, our

1st, white men; 2d, free persons of color;
3d, slaves.

That the third class were excluded from the jury box because they were slaves.

That the second class were excluded because, under the theory of slavery, every person of color was *prima facie* a slave, and that, as every freeman was entitled to be tried by his peers, the free person of color, against whom the law raised the presumption of slavery, was not regarded as the legal peer of the white man. That the constitutional provisions of the State never, by express enactment, gave a colored man the right to serve the jury, when he had the qualifications required, and that his exclusion was owing to this construction, as to the legal peers, and this construction was the necessary result of the institution

This is so, else Henderson, Gaston and the other fathers of the law in North Carolina, excluded from the

in, excluded for a long series of years from the jury box, the jury box, through mere inattention or oversight (which is not for a moment to be considered).

In 1865, the Convention of North Carolina abolished the institution of slavery, and all men were declared freemen. It followed as a necessary sequence, that, as soon as the institution (out of which this construction grew) was abolished, when there were no words of exclusion in the constitution or laws, free persons of color became entitled to all the rights which were incident to free men. One of these rights was to serve upon juries, when pro-

The colored man, therefore, is entitled to have his name placed upon the jury lists, whenever he possesses the qualifi-

We learn from the Norfolk Journal, that when the new jury was drawn, three colored men were found on it. The first case

Lilly, colored, for larceny. The fact that the accused had stolen a quantity of fodder

"Colored jurors (the Journal adds) are now recognized by the laws of the Old North State, and in this respect she may be said to be thoroughly 'reconstructed'."

Gen. Beauregard—His Political Views.

General Beauregard is on a visit to Long Beach, from which visit a corresponding

I found him quietly ensconced in the vi-

He was quietly ensconced in the vicinity of the Mansion House, where he was surrounded by a few select souvenirs of other days, and in his conversation expressed himself feelingly and frankly in relation to that trying ordeal through which the country had passed, and the equally

ing its transition. He is sanguine of the future if conciliatory measures be adopted

and that the government will for ages present an undivided front, standing as a monument of terror, and receiving the homage of an appreciative world.

When interrogated in relation to Mexican affairs, he very frankly disclosed having

Austrian-French alliance for the possession of Mexico, and looked upon the invasion

as an utopian idea, generated in the brain of Louis Napoleon. He also entertained the hope that there would yet arise one that would in time bring out of chaos the distracted elements now existing in Mexico, which would eventually become an integral part of the American Union. He spoke of Gen. Grant in very complimentary terms, and pronounced him a thorough military tactician.

equal numbers, he considered Lee his superior.

Reports of Foreign Diplomats to their Governments.—Public Dist. Statement.—A New Sensation Story of the Maryland Disorganizers.—Postal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—It is learned that several of the representatives of foreign governments here have sent home such official and other details as they could obtain of the recent events connected with the removal of military commanders and the removal of Chinese officials here.

done, however, by foreign ministers, always whenever the situation was interesting, or would seem to warrant the transmission of

The public debt statement for August will be made public on Wednesday, and will show but a slight reduction in the aggregate national debt during the month.

Some of the Maryland radicals are circulating a foolish story here that the new-

prevent the assembling of Congress in November, by interrupting communication

with the national capital. The story is so absurd as to hardly be mischievous, were it not for the fact that it has been laid before an organization calling itself the Grand Army of the Republic, who will probably fire their patriotic zeal over it for *official* purposes.

Postmaster General Randall has returned and resumed his duties in the Cabinet, where he is likely to continue for sometime.

structions relative to the transmission of mail matter on the new ocean route, from

San Francisco via Honolulu, to China.

